THE SOUTH.

THE OBSTINACY OF JEFF, DAVIS.

Another Instance of His Stubborn Opposition to the Will of the Rebel People.

He Advises His Cabinet Officers Not to Resign at the Request of Congress.

He Denies the Responsibility of Executive Officers to Congress or People.

Bread and Open Accusations Against Ilim by the Press and in Congress.

Attack on Him in the Rebel Congress by Raynes and Wigfall.

The Military Blunders of Bragg and Joe Johnston Attributed to Davis.

DEATH OF GENERAL J. H. WINDER.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT ANDERSON.

The Negro Conscription Bill a Failure.

The Resolution to Arm Two Hundred Thousand Negroes Voted Down by an Overwhelming Majority,

ison of the Executive Department being entirely within the power of Congress, it may, by repealing the awa which establish these departments, leave the hascutive stripped of all capacity to execute the laws, or terce him to comply with the will of the people as entered by the Congress. That any such action on the order of Congress would be factious and improper we do not heatfale to declare; but that it is, nevertheless, within the property of Congress cannot be denied, and that it hay be within their intention is not improbable.

Tublic opinion is the life and soul of popular governments—its channels of expression are the press and the votes of the representatives of the people. It will not do to qualify public opinion by the term "onlightened;" for all well defined and explicitly expressed public sentiment must be accepted as enlightened. If only an "enlightened public opinion" is to be respected, and the authorities are to be the judges whether or not it is "enlightened," the question of behavior of the will of the authorities. When they choose to obey, the opinion is "unlightened;" when they desire to disregard, the sentiment is not "enlightened." And, applying this to the question of reorganizing the Calinet, he man who has watched the course of public opinion and entry that the present (tabinet no larger retains the configures, which made every occuse that was possible, could not stem the current of popular sentiment that was setting against the Calonet. The present Congress, fresh from the people, comes out now more strongly than the edd for new men. The press, once divided, is now almost unanimous for a change of Cabinet. Unless the press is venal and corrupt, and the Congress factious and aspatrictic, the expression of public sentiment now, with unexampled unanimity, demands of the President exhaust is impaired by the voice and advice of men not equal to the occasion. Whether ether men could have done any better or given any greater satisfaction, we cannot say; but that the present cabinet mes wholy fa

country none can deny. Mr. Memminger recognized the fact and retired Mr. Seddon now retires because the Virginia delegation has expressed the opinion of the secole of Virginia, as they understand it, against the Cabinet.

Cortainly the Nawy Department has not given ratifiquentials. Whether it could have done better we do not mean to intimate; indeed we are of the opinion that Mr. Mallory has done shout as well as could have been expected. He has no navy because he had no navy yards, to ahipe, no men, and because foreign governments would not permit him to buy. He has lost nearly all his gunboats, because they could not be built, with the diminished resources of this country, of strength sufficient to encounter the vessels of the enemy. But, notwith the sunding all these difficulties, there does caid a strong device on the part of the people for a change is the Navy Department.

The State Department has not secured us recognition; but that was mere its misfortune than its fault. Mr. Benjamin has not left ustried any expedient that would have influenced foreign governments to give us justice and right. But he could not make them act. Hence he has falled; and any other states man would probably have succeeded no better One great cause of Mr. Benjamin's unp pularity has been the fall that its openion of the country a practical delication of the country and the country and the country and the country and the country at the state papers to delatical belief, and manned upon the religious faith of the country a practical delication of the country and the present the proposed to be country. The country death of the country and the country and the country and the country and the country and

SRFF. DAVIS ACCUSED OF A WANT OF RESPECT FOR

detained at his reom by severe indisposition.

Mr. Garan, of N. G., moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. Saksnow, of La, said that the bill was one of great importance, and, in his opinion, should be passed at once. He hoped the bill would not be postponed.

The President, in his recent message, had called for forly thousand negroes for the purposes indicated in this bill. He, therefore, thought that number quite sufficient; if not, more would have been asked for. He was opposed to giving such unlimited discretion to the Executive as was proposed by this amendment, and he should therefore vote against reconsidering. If forty thousand only were necessary, why oversies the mand pursuits? Senators had seemed to consider the amendment the entering wedge to the employment of negroes as soldiers. He did not consider it susceptible of that construction. He was opposed to the employment of negroes as soldiers, unless it became necessary to whith back the Northern horde sent against us, then he would vote to arm any number. All father parties about peace, in lanceter name for abolitionism. The institution of slavery could only be maintained by the acchievement of the independence of these Confederate State. To achieve that independence he would vote to arm the negroes. In regard to the evils which have overtaken us he thought the Provider was manny repossed. At all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentiment of the people in Art all events, such was the sentence of Executive Disarders. He will be a such as the construction of the necessary of the manny defense and the state of the construction of the necessa

"surprised at the despondency of the citizens." When General Lee speaks thus; when General Lee says, "we have strength enough left to who our independence, and we are certain to win it if the people will only not give way to a foolish despair," the people ought to believe him. This is not the irresponsible utterance of an excited politician, and still less of a street corner oracle; it is the voice of the highest military authority in the confederacy; of a man better informed than any other of the resources of the enemy and of or rown; it is spoken in the freedom of social intercourse, and not for public effect; and it comes from a man who never exagerates, and who would not stain his honor by deception for all the renown the world could give. Do the people believe Robert E. Lee? And if they do, will they not dismiss at once that "coolish dispair" which, he assures them, is the only obstacl to their independence?

The people of the confederacy know at last what the loss of their independence means. They have that knowledge from the federal Congress, and from the lips of their confederacy though a carthly hope for them but in stern and unan mous resistance; and in that there is everything to hope. So General Lee declares, and that trumpet gives no uncertain sound.

How General Forrest Feels and What He

How General Forrest Feels and What He Wants.

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.]

General Forrest favors arming two hundred thousand negroes. He declares if he ever had any inclination to fight for revenge, that time and feeling have past. He now only contends for principle, for home, wife and children, to prevent subjugation, but desires peace, and is tired of scenes of blood. Ross' brigade of his corps is yet at Corinth; Bell's brigade is in West Tennessee, recruiting.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.)
We learn that a movement is on foot in Congress to abolish the Bureau of Conscription, and to substitute a new plan for the execution of the conscription by men detailed from the different commands of the army. The plan is said to be approved by General Lee.

plan is said to be approved by General Lee.

Gold Threatened with a Rapid Decline.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.]

Three is every reason to believe that gold must soon take a rapid decline. It is understood that a bill is being prepared in Congress to pay the solders limited amounts in gold, and that the Legislature of Virginia is also considering a penal measure to prohibit traile in colin. Apart from these measures the scarcity of money is becoming extreme, and it will be utterly impossible for the brokers to carry up gold against the contraction going on in the currency. A small scring bill was sold yesterday of succion for fifty one. The country has great confidence in Mr. Tranholm's financial judgment; and it is to be hoped that Congress will in no way interfere with his present drm and juddictors policy to appreciate the currency, and to bring order out of the chaos is which his predocessor left the financial affairs of the government.

Pate of a Scheme to Arm the Negrees.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 9.]
The Cenfederate Senate, in secret session, on Tuesday, by an overwhelming majority voted, down Mr. Brown's resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill putting two hundred thousand negre soldiers in the army. This puts this vexed question at rest, at least for a time.

Extra Session of the Mississippi Legisla-ture Called.
[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 8.]
Gevernor Clark has issued a proclamation convening the Messenjopi Legislature on extra session. It is to as-sumble in Macon on the 20th of February.

The Robel General Gardner Relieved.
(From the Marion (Mun.) Clarion.)
Major General Gardner has been relieved from duty in
this district, and Major General Will T. Martin appeinted

Death of the Rebel General Winder.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 9.]

The War Department received a despatch yesterday giving information of the sudden death of General Winder, Cemmicary General of Prisoners at Florence, in South Carolina.

SKETCH OF GENERAL WINDER.

John H., or "Hog" Winder, as he was familiarly called, lately deceased, was the rebel commissary of called, lately deceased, was the prisoners conprisoners, and as such had charge of the prisoners con-fined in the Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville and Florence prisons. The epithet of "Rog" Winder was given him at West Point, as expressive of his avarice. His sellishness made him notorious in the United States army, while his inhumanity to our prisoners captured in the war have made him hated by his own people and

CONVICTION OF A RECRUITING AGENT FOR LARCEINY.

Walter Patten, who kept a recruiting office in the Bowery, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, having, on the 8th of December, stolen thirty dollars from Henry F. Koss. The complainant testified that on the morning of the occurrence he went with his brother-in-inw, who was desirous of enlisting, to the office of the defendant, and on learning that Mr. Blunt's office was in the Park, he proceeded down to the City Hall, followed by Patten. Mr. Koss received fifty dollars from Mr. Blunt for bringing the recruit, when the prisoner matched thirty dollars out of his hand and ran off. He was chased by Koss to Gold street, where he was streated by an officer and the money was found in his possession. Patten claimed that the complainant agreed to give him the fifty dollars as hand money, which Koss denied, stating that he did not want to have anything to do with him. It appeared that Patten was known at the rooms of the Volunteering Committee, and was ordered to leave. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A CALIFORNIA MINER BORRED OF THREE THOUSAND

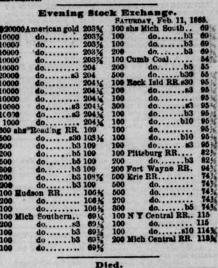
A CALIFORNIA MINER BORBED OF THREE THOUSAND

A CALIFORNIA MINER ROBBED OF THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS AT THE FIVE POINTS—CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS.

Josephine Wilson (white), Hannah Miller and William Severn (colored), were placed on trial charged with stealing over seventeen hundred dollars in gold from Thomas Brown, a returned California miner. It appeared from his testimony, that on the 12th of January he met the girl Wilson in the street and was induced to accompany her to a disreputable house, in Easter street, kept by the colored prisoners, where they remained all night. On the following morning he woke up and discovered that the above amount of money was stolen from his pantaloons pocket. The girl was in the room with him, and as the circumstances snowed that she did not participate in the larceny, the jury acquitted her. It appeared from the testimony of the police officers that Hannah Miller said that severn (the male prisoner) went into the bedroom with her, that he took the money and gave a handful of the gold to her, which she gave to his mother. Severn was arrested, admitted that he had five gold pieces, which he gave to his mother. Severn was arrested in New Haven, and Sanda, who will be tried on Friday, was found in Thomas street, under a bed. The officer, on searching him the next day after the robbery, found nearly \$500 in greenbacks in his possession. The Recorder extended the woman Miller and Severn to the State prison for four years and six months each.

DECEMBER OF AN ALLEGED HURWATHAN.—On the night of the 21st uit a bounty broker, named Oliver, doing business in Duane street, New York, and whose residence boainess is Duane street, New York, and whose residence is in Greenpoint, was assented by three ruffians while on his way home, beates in a mercitem manner, robbed of money and valuables to the amount of about \$1,800, and let inscassible on the highway. When Oliver recovered his senses and health he went before Justice Dailey and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Waiter H. Holmes, whom he positively swears was one of the parties to the outrage. Helmes was arrested, and has been on examination before Justice Dailey during the greater part of the past week. In consequence of the social standing of the defendant, an unusual degree of interest was manifested in this case, the court room being daily crowded to suffice tion. The case had many singular aspects. About nine o'clock last evening Holmes was discharged by the Justice, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of his friends. The prisoner was an Englishman, twenty-two years of age, and formerly occupied a position of trust in the district.

Lateon of a Propertiest.—The propeller Samuel T. Maddox was launched from the Continental Works, Maddox was launched from the Continental Works, Greenpoint, at noon yesterday. Her dimensions are:— Length of keel, 128 feet; 30 feet beam; depth of hold, 10 feet. This boat is of superior workmanship.



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country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and private bankers through out the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, is whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsi-

NOTES.—In order to prevent the mutilation of these notes. the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the notes are not negotiable unless all the unmatured coupose - JAT COOKE,

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